

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
artistic construction and lasting qualities.

GUARANTEE

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

MOUTRIE'S.

[29-2]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE

THE

PALISADE
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

THE FAMOUS PLAYERS FILMS CO.

Present

CAPRICE

in 4 parts.

Featuring MARY PICKFORD, The Great Favourite.
HARRY GARZETTE, SCHNITZ THE TAILOR (Keystone Comic).
A MARRIAGE FOR MONEY (Drama), OH! MY AUNT, Comic, etc., etc.

BAND NIGHT TO-NIGHT.

POPULAR PRICES:—\$1, 60 Cents and 30 Cents.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 30 Cents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1916.

[27-9]

BEER!



ASAHI!

SAPPORO!



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG.

109 HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.

103

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th July to 1st August, 1916.

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
We.	26	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		6 19	6 5	2 7	1 4
Thurs.	27	9 24	3 9	0 13	3 6
		9 28	3 7	2 44	1 0
Fri.	28	7 49	7 0	1 10	3 5
		10 21	4 0	3 19	0 2
Satur.	29	8 27	7 1	1 16	3 5
		10 41	4 1	3 13	0 7
Sun.	30	9 2	7 2	2 16	3 2
		11 04	4 2	4 26	0 6
Mon.	31	9 25	7 3	3 13	3 1
		11 18	4 3	4 57	0 7
Tues.	1	10 7	7 4	3 49	2 9
		11 35	4 5	5 27	0 9

JAPAN'S NAVAL EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

AN "EIGHT FOUR-SQUADRON" SCHEME.

The "Eight Four-Squadron Scheme" has long been the aim of the advocates of the Naval Replenishment Programme in Japan. This is explained by the desire to construct eight super-dreadnoughts and four battleship-cruisers. This scheme has, however, so far proved impossible owing to financial and other considerations. It is now reported that the Naval authorities are bent upon carrying out the scheme from the next fiscal year, and have actually included the expenditure therefor in the Naval Budget for the next fiscal year, which has just been forwarded to the Financial Department for approval.

The scheme involves a total expenditure of ¥310,000,000, but as ¥45,000,000, which was voted in the last session of the Diet for the construction of the battleship *Yagato* and other warships and ¥10,000,000, voted in the extraordinary session of the Diet in 1914 for the construction of ten medium-sized destroyers, will form part of the scheme, the expenditure estimated for the next fiscal year amounts to ¥254,000,000. With this amount, which is to be spread over several consecutive years, three battleships, two battleship-cruisers, eleven light-cruisers, ten destroyers and a number of submarines and special-service ships are to be constructed.

The apportionment of expenditure will probably be as follows:—

1917	¥53,000,000
1918	55,500,000
1919	55,500,000
1920	48,000,000
1921	26,800,000
1922	15,200,000
1923	8,000,000

Total ¥254,000,000

Japan has completed or has under construction five battleships—the *Fuso*, *Yamashiro*, *Ise*, *Haguro* and *Yagato*—and two battleship-cruisers—*Haruna* and *Kirishima*, and with the addition of three battleships and two battleship-cruisers the "Eight-Four Squadron" will be complete. In addition Japan has two other battleship-cruisers, the *Kongo* and *Hiei*.

It is stated that the principal vessels included in the scheme will be constructed as follows:—One battleship for 1917, one battleship and one battleship-cruiser for 1918, and one battleship and one battleship-cruiser for 1919.

There is reason to believe that the provisional approval of the Financial Department has been obtained, and there is every hope of the scheme being approved by the Diet next session.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

THE LIQUIDATION OF HOSTILE FIRMS IN INDIA.

A Simla Press communication says:—The Government of India have promulgated an ordinance dealing with the liquidation of hostile firms and the property of hostile persons which brings the legislation in this country into close accord with the present state of the English law. The British Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act of 1916 enables action to be taken in the case of firms whose business by reason of enemy nationality or association is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of enemy subjects. It also gives power to the Board of Trade to abrogate contracts or transfer a power which it is believed has, for obvious reasons, been very sparingly exercised. It also enables a company containing enemy elements to purge itself thereof with the assistance of the custodian, who may permit the British shareholders to buy out enemy shareholders depositing the price so paid with the custodian.

The ordinance follows the English Act closely with such modifications as local circumstances require. It will enable Government to wind up hostile businesses much on the lines of the Indian Companies and Insolvency Acts, the distribution of assets so realised being subjected to special rules. The liquidator will have power to give a good title to purchasers of the goodwill of hostile businesses and to the immovable property held by them. The new procedure represents a considerable advance upon that hitherto adopted in that the initiative for liquidation will come from the liquidator and will not be left nominally with the firm itself. It will also enable hostile businesses dealt with to be completely extinguished, thereby preventing any chance of their recovering from a state of suspended animation and resuming business after the conclusion of peace. An additional provision contained in the ordinance relates to the property of hostile persons or associations not engaged in the trade. The Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order contained no provisions for dealing with non-trading persons or associations.

A NEW FOKKER.

Among the German aeroplanes captured recently by the Russians is a new Fokker machine, the construction of which had been kept secret by the Germans. Only the tank was damaged, and the Fokker will soon be employed by Russian airmen, who are already flying in more than one of the Albatrosses captured from the enemy.

The renowned double-tailed Fokker machine is very rarely seen on the Drinsk front.

Regarding the aerial position on the western front and the Allies' supremacy, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at British Headquarters says:—The Fokker was undoubtedly a very formidable thing when it first appeared, and it is still formidable. But, even without the newest type of Allied machine, it would soon have been robbed of its chief terrors, the method of fighting it being more a matter of tactics than of the quality of the machines employed.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD.

WHY PRICES ARE HIGHER AT HOME.

TASK BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT.

Frank Dilnot, writing in the *Daily News*, says:—

The increase in the cost of food—something like 40 per cent.—is one of the day-to-day considerations which is being forced on the attention of practically every family in the country. It is true that we in Britain are still in the midst of a comfortable period of the future, but what of the future? Are prices going to rise to a point which may entail discomfort for all of us?

There are three main factors in the situation, and they are these:—

1. We depend for a great bulk of our food from overseas, and consequently on the maintenance of mercantile shipping.

2. High prices may spring from causes other than a shortage.

3. It is above all things necessary that we should have in this country a continuing sufficiency of food, irrespective of price.

A good many people have assumed that the increase in the cost of food is due to our lessened shipping. Lord Curzon recently stated in Parliament that the Government had taken over for war purposes 43 per cent. of our merchant ships. Then there has been the submarine activity of Germany, by which a certain number of our ships have been lost. It was not an unnatural assumption that a shrinkage in our food imports had had a good deal to do with the rise in prices. But investigation does not bear this out. Some fluctuation there has been, but not of a serious character. Here are the figures for the imports of food, drink, and tobacco for corresponding periods in the last three years—from August to March in 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16:

1913-14	10,902,087 tons
1914-15	11,584,186 "
1915-16	10,397,000 "

WHY PRICES ARE HIGHER.

The mercantile marine has therefore brought us practically the same amount of foodstuffs during the war as before the war. It has been achieved with a diminished number of ships by means which include lessened imports of non-essential materials and by larger loads in the ships. How is it, then, with all the food coming into the country, that prices have gone up to such a degree? In the first place, the cost of carrying is heavy; secondly, the demand for food is greater; and thirdly there is "inflation" due to various wartime causes which increases the prices far in advance of the actual extra cost. The continued large imports of food to the present are satisfactory, but considerations arise in connection with the future which cannot be ignored. If there were to be any serious reduction in the power of our ships to bring us food from overseas the shortage of food, though not necessarily dangerous, would almost certainly lead to substantial increases in prices. In order to show how dependent we are on our shipping, I give some figures as to the amount of some of the food which is transported hither every six months. (The amounts are in round figures):

Wheat	50,000,000 cwt.
Ground wheat	5,000,000 "
Beef (frozen or chilled)	4,000,000 "
Mutton (frozen)	2,000,000 "
Bacon	3,000,000 "
Butter	2,000,000 "
Cheese	1,250,000 "
Eggs	1,000,000 "
Lard	1,000,000 "
Tea	5,000,000 "

These figures alone show the vital need for Britain to keep up its supply of mercantile ships. Food at a tolerable price is as necessary to victory as the winning of battles. We must have the ships to secure it. Are our ships now being depleted at a rate greater than the replacement of them? That is the first important question for the Government.

Lord Balfour in his speech in the House of Lords said: "If we do not take immediate steps to make up for the losses there is no doubt we shall have a shortage of our food supply at the end of the war." Lord Curzon, in his reply for the Government, said that the number of our mercantile ships destroyed by the enemy was balanced by the new ships which have been launched. But, apart from these war losses, there is the ordinary wastage by wreckage, old age, or other causes, which are always at work. On top of that we have the fact—despite the ships mentioned by Lord Curzon—that, owing to the use of our shipbuilding facilities for war purposes, we are holding up the construction of our merchant ships.

The Government have got to face the conclusion that this state of things cannot be allowed to continue. Without realising our war preparations, arrangements will have to be made for providing more merchant ships. There is undoubtedly serious difficulty ahead unless the Government grapple with the situation decisively. I have just visited the principal shipbuilding centres of Britain and have had the advantage of consultation with leading men in our mercantile marine—shipbuilders and ship owners in the various parts of the country. Their expert views, differing in some respects, lead to a definite general conclusion that Britain possesses the resources to meet the situation adequately. It is urgently necessary that she should use those resources with the single purpose of expediting victory, for shortage of food and a further growth of prices may as effectively retard our progress as a setback in the field.

CHINESE M.P.'S TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The members of Parliament, now at Shanghai, have wired the Central Government for a remittance of \$60,000 to cover their travelling expenses from Shanghai to the Capital, which (says the *Peking Gazette*) should not aggregate more than \$15,000. The view is expressed that the Government ought to send each of them a railway ticket instead.

GERMAN GENERALS.

BISSING CENSURES THE KAISER.

I was once attached to General von Bissing's staff, writes Major-General Sir Alfred E. Turner in the *Saturday Review*. He was particularly courteous to officers so attached and I liked him exceedingly. He was then, in 1904, commanding the 28th Infantry Division at Freiburg. He had previously been commander of the Guard Corps at Berlin. He was the smartest German officer I ever saw, but a terribly strict disciplinarian, and he was hated and feared by those under his command. He was finally promoted to the command of an army corps, and when his corps took part in Imperial manoeuvres the War Lord, who was supposed to be greatly attached to von Bissing, told him to take his place as *Umpire-in-Chief*, while he, the Kaiser, would command his army corps for the day. The Kaiser carried out his usual and absurd spectacular displays, hurling masses of infantry and strong positions against unshaken and strong positions. When the officers were assembled for the critique, the Kaiser pushed forward and began to give his opinion of the proceedings to the General, who actually dared to wave him back with his hand, with the words "Keine Einmischung Majestat." ("No interference, Your Majesty"); the courtier was submerged by the soldier. The Emperor fell back with a face black as thunder, which was not removed by the cutting censure which the *Umpire-in-Chief* administered. The Emperor for the manner in which he had made his attacks, which in real warfare, three days later von Bissing received his discharge from the Army. Being a man of very strong character, and quite independent, he rebelled against the gross act of tyranny and injustice, and a press campaign against the All Highest took place. However, the latter, backed by his military party, proved to be the stronger, and Bissing remained for some time in disgrace, till he was so far restored to favour that the Kaiser sent him a sop in the shape of the Black Eagle. When the war broke out he was appointed Military Governor of Cologne, and afterwards Governor-General of Belgium, in succession to von der Goltz. He has been no doubt, very severe, and perhaps brutal as a Governor, but one thing is charged against him of which he is quite guiltless—that is, the atrocious murder of Miss Edith Cavell, a deed of infamy never to be forgotten or forgiven. The perpetrator of this crime was General von Krachnitz, the Military Governor of Brussels, who was quite independent of the Governor-General, to whom no appeal against Krachnitz could be made.

THE GERMAN MOLOCH.

I have before me the photograph of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, or von Hindenburg, and von Beneckendorff, as he signed himself on the portrait which he graciously and to my surprise sent to me as a New Year's greeting in 1904, after I had been attached to his staff the previous year at manoeuvres, when he commanded the 28th Infantry Division. I have been told that he has dropped the name von Beneckendorff, as it betrays his partly Russian origin. His square head, high cheekbones, and little, cunning, deep-set eyes and his black hair showed very unmistakably also his Mongolian descent. Added to this, his hard, ruthless expression showed him one to be avoided. There is much Mongolian blood in parts of Germany and especially in Prussia, which no doubt accounts for a type one often meets there and for the savage love of cruelty which is so common there. About the time that General von Buelow was removed by the Kaiser from the command of the 14th Army Corps, to make way for the typical Hun, von Bock and von Polach, General von Grono, a gentleman and a man of the most kindly disposition and with a most capable and excellent commander, was ousted and retired to make way for a still more typical Hun, von Hindenburg. A stout man of big stature, he had all the appearance of having lived well, and I was told that he was gargantuan in his tastes, and a gigantic eater. He did not aspire to, or pretend to have, the very smallest regard for culture, which he despised. A story is told of him that he overheard some of the officers of his staff talking about poetry, and comparing the merits of Shakespeare, Goethe, and Schiller. After a little the great man grew impatient and said: "Thank Heaven, I have never risked making myself soft by reading poetry!" He was coldly polite to me, but the way I had been received and treated by Generals von Buelow, von Grono, and the Hereditary Duke of Baden, when attached, by the permission of the All Highest, to the 14th Army Corps, was altogether changed when they left it. There was one most vulgar, offensive officer, very thick with von Hindenburg, who never lost an opportunity of being rude to me. He was one of the aides-de-camp of the Grand Duke of Baden, and he took his manners from the gutter, and not from his master, the Grand Duke, who was the pink of courtesy to me and other foreign officers. I am sure von Hindenburg looked upon me as a spy, for he carefully prevented me from being admitted to the critiques after manoeuvres, to which I had been freely invited and there introduced to the commanding officers. Soon after this Hindenburg was promoted to the command of an army corps, from which he was retired shortly before the war. When the latter broke out he was, like von Bissing, dug out and given the Eastern Command, as he knew that frontier so well. He appeared at manoeuvres to be thoroughly conversant with his profession, but slow, and I saw him thoroughly bested by General von Fallos, a very brilliant soldier, whose 28th Infantry Division was opposed to his.

He certainly never attacked with huge serried masses, as he has done against the Russians; no one but the Kaiser did this. Now Hindenburg and the other German commanders appear to have become obsessed with the War Lord's own blood lust and utterly callous indifference to the loss of life of his own soldiers. His one idea in all things is brute force and cruelty to effect his ends; and as long as (Continued on next column.)

VOLUNTEER RESERVES

ORDERS BY MAJOR WARREN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain C. Champkin to act as Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve during the absence on leave of Capt. G. K. Hall Brutton, or until further notice, with effect from the 23rd July, 1916.

Lee-Sergt. J. A. Young is promoted Sergt. in the Machine-gun Section.

Cpl. C. E. H. Beavis is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. IV as Platoon Sergt.

Cpl. D. Harvey is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. I, Section 1.

Cpl. A. B. Bryson is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. III, Section 10.

Cpl. J. C. West is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. II, Section 6.

Cpl. C. H. M. Bannerman is promoted Sergt. in the Machine-gun Section.

Cpl. W. Mackay is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. VII, Section 11.

Cpl. W. M. Humphreys is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. II, Section 10.

Cpl. J. Morton Smith is promoted Sergt. in the Mounted Section.

Cpl. J. Olson is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. V, Section 1.

Cpl. J. W. Denkin is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. VI, Section 5.

Cpl. A. Charlton is promoted Sergt. and posted to Platoon No. VII, Section 9.

Lee-Cpl. J. A. Lyon is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VII, Section 10.

Lee-Cpl. C. C. Hickling is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. V, Section 2.

Lee-Cpl. N. L. Leefe is promoted Cpl. in the Mounted Section.

Lee-Cpl. W. V. Daniel is promoted Cpl. in the Machine-gun Section.

Lee-Cpl. J. M. Smyth is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VIII, Section 14.

Lee-Cpl. J. C. Logan is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. V, Section 4.

Lee-Cpl. H. F. Jackman is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. IV, Section 13.

Lee-Cpl. A. Abraham is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VI, Section 8.

Lee-Cpl. A. Keapthorne is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VIII, Section 12.

Lee-Cpl. H. C. Sandford is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. IV, Section 12.

Lee-Cpl. J. Johnstone is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. No. I, Section 4.

Lee-Cpl. E. V. Carpmann is promoted Cpl. in the Machine-gun Section.

Lee-Cpl. A. S. Mackenzie is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. II, Section 9.

Lee-Cpl. G. A. Walker is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. II, Section 8.

Lee-Cpl. H. B. L. Dowbiggin is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. IV, Section 14.

Lee-Cpl. A. Nicol is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VII, Section 9.

Lee-Cpl. W. Hill is promoted Cpl. in the Signalling Section.

Lee-Cpl. J. W. Harris is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. VIII, Section 15.

Lee-Cpl. G. R. Edwards is promoted Cpl. and posted to Platoon No. I, Section 1.

TRANSFER.
Pte. E. W. White is transferred to Platoon No. V, Section 2.

Pte. G. H. May is transferred to Platoon No. VII, Section 12.

Sergt. S. E. Green is posted to Platoon No. IV, Section 16.

It is notified for general information that correspondence intended for the Adjutant should be addressed care of The Mercantile Bank.

Every member of A and B companies not specially exempted on medical certificates or urgent private affairs is to attend the Inspection Parade on 26th inst.

C. CHAMPKIN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, ETC., CENTRAL.

Wednesday, July 26th.—Whole of No. 4 Company, 5.30 p.m. Uniform with helmets.

Thursday, July 27th.—No. 2 Company and Sections 1 and 2 of No. 1 Company. Muffs, with rifles, 5.45 p.m. No. 1 PLATOON.

Ptes. H. E. Edwards, Joseph, Fyfe, and Buck will attend at Central in Muffs with rifles at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, July 26th.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, speaking in favour of postponing the Whitecliffe holidays, said: "The question has been asked me, why defer the holidays till the end of July? It is sufficient to say to the end of July and not after the end of July, and that ought to speak with greater eloquence than any other language I could use. I don't mind telling you that if need calls and our men in the trenches are in a position to supplement their powers of endurance, their heroism, and their military capacity with an adequate supply of all kinds of munitions, they will, I hope, be enabled to strike the hardest blow yet struck on behalf of the Allied cause." (Cheers.)

as that is done, and the glory of the Hohenzollerns secured, what does he care for the lives of the German proletariat? The more of them slain, the less Socialists will there be to disturb his imperial serenity. Hindenburg is his true and faithful servant, and well has he earned his description as the German Moloch, second only to the War Lord himself.

BURIAL OF HONGKONG'S CHINESE DESTITUTES.

SANITARY BOARD CONSIDER APPLICATION BY BISHOP POZZONI.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY MR. TRATMAN.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, a letter was laid upon the table in which his lordship Bishop Pozzoni applied for additional ground for the burial of Chinese destitutes. Bishop Pozzoni said he applied on behalf of the Roman Catholic Community of Hongkong. There was, he stated, absolutely no room in the existing cemetery, and thus the use of more ground became imperative. He asked for the allotment of some suitable land at Mount Caroline for the burial of Chinese destitute dead of the local Roman Catholic Community, and that the area so allotted should be sufficiently large so that the necessity of further extension in the future should be avoided.

In connection with the application the Head of the Sanitary Board minutes to the effect that two alternative sites had been marked out, both of which were situated in the vicinity of the Belknap Reformatory. Both were suitable to be used as cemeteries, but there were other considerations. For instance, there was the proximity of the new Indian boys' school. Destitute burials, he added, took place in the present Roman Catholic Cemetery daily, and sometimes as many as ten, chiefly of small children, were buried in one day. Whichever site was chosen, those bodies would be brought near or in sight of the school, and it was hardly a good thing for school-boys to have those rough and ready funerals always before their eyes, or to have a graveyard as a background for their classroom. Therefore, he did not see any need for providing the authorities of the Catholic Church with a graveyard for destitute when Mount Caroline Cemetery would hold them all. Also, he could not consider religion to be a serious factor in the case of these destitutes. The burials were made without any religious ceremony, and generally in a fashion which could only be described as casual. The only element of religion which entered into the case lay in the fact that the deceased persons were registered under Christian names, and had therefore, presumably been baptised in the Catholic Church before death. He therefore recommended that the applicants be offered the two old "A" sections in the Mount Caroline Cemetery which he had marked. He also advised that they pay for the removal and urning of the remains at present interned there, and that they be informed that that grant would be final and that they would have to economise space by regular exhumations after seven years' burial. There could be no objection to the latter stipulation, as exhumations and urning had previously been practised in the present Roman Catholic Cemetery. Should the Board be disposed to recommend the granting of the sites suggested, then he would recommend that the following stipulations be appended to such recommendations:—(a) That the applicants shall pay for the removal and urning of any human remains that may be found already within such area. (b) That the applicants shall form the area into proper terraces and use such terraces in an economical manner to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. (c) That the applicants shall agree to carry out, at their own cost, regular exhumations after seven years' burial. The Head of the Sanitary Board also proposed a resolution that the Board did not consider suitable the alternative sites suggested for the Roman Catholic Cemetery for destitutes, and recommend that the portion section "A" at Mount Caroline Cemetery be offered for this purpose.

Mr. GOLDING seconded. Dr. OZONTO asked the Head of the Sanitary Department if he considered the area suggested by him sufficient for the large number of burials which take place every year. There were from ten to twenty such burials a day, or about 3,000 a year. According to the Roman Catholic rules, the remains could not be removed and placed in urns under a lesser period than seven years. Mr. TRATMAN said he purposely left vague the exact section of Mount Caroline Cemetery to be allotted. The area he had suggested should be sufficient to allow of such burials without exhumation for seven years. It should be borne in mind that the vast majority of these

(Continued on next Column.)

THEFT OF GAS.

CHINESE WOMAN'S INGENUITY.

A Chinese woman residing at Hing Hong Street was charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with the theft of a quantity of gas belonging to the Hongkong Gas Company.

Mr. Mattingly, who appeared to prosecute, said that on July 18th a gas inspector made a visit to the house and found that a pipe had been connected so that the gas was not passing through the meter, but straight from the main to the burners. Defendant said she had complained that the meter was very old and would not last long. She was told that if a pipe was connected to the main it would save the meter, which would thus have a longer life.

Mr. J. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent of the Company's gasfitting department, said his company laid gas on at defendant's premises on March 18th, 1915. A meter was fixed, as usual, to register the amount of gas consumed. The pipes and fittings connected with the main to the burners were to some extent put in on hire. On July 18th witness went to examine the meter. He went on to the verandah, where the meter was situated, and found immediately that there was something wrong. There were five burners going, but gas was not passing through the meter. The burners would consume on an average about two cubic feet per hour, and he was of opinion that it would take about five hours to consume 50 cubic feet of gas. Later he disconnected the gas, and sent for one of the Company's fitters, who took out the meter.

Mr. Hunter added that a house like defendant's would consume seven or eight dollars worth of gas a month.

His worship—So they are saving this amount?

Mr. Hunter—Yes. It is really very simple, but it is very difficult to catch them.

The Magistrate said he believed defendant had been stealing gas and imposed a fine of \$50, or, in default, six weeks' imprisonment.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The net profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1916, including the sum of \$39,806.70 brought forward, amounted to \$137,677.05, which the Directors recommend shall be distributed as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$3 per share on 20,000 shares for the half-year	\$ 60,000.00
To transfer to Repairs and Renewals account	30,000.00
To write off Steam Launch	2,900.00
To carry forward to new account	54,777.05
Total	\$ 137,677.05

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd July is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 23 weeks.
This Year	\$16,447	\$302,963
Last Year	12,801	212,616
Increase	3,536	90,347

burials were of very small children and they could be buried in the trench graves, which occupied far less space than normal graves. If the area he suggested were found to be insufficient a larger area would no doubt be allowed.

Mr. CHAN Kai Ming—If this area is found to be not large enough will you be prepared to give them a larger space?

Mr. TRATMAN said that to meet the case he would amend his resolution to read (a) "sections at Mount Caroline Cemetery sufficiently large to accommodate all burials for a period of seven years."

The Board approved of this, and the resolution was then carried in its amended form.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Arising out of the various fortnightly returns.

Mr. BOWLEY asked if the water, mortality and other returns were laid upon the table, and if so, were they available to the public?

Mr. TRATMAN replied that such returns were laid upon the table, and they could always be examined by the public whenever they desired to do so.

Mr. BOWLEY added that the reason he asked the question was because he had noticed in one of the local papers something to the effect that they did such things much better in Shanghai than we did in Hongkong; that the water, mortality and such like returns were always available to the public. The local public would no doubt like to know that they could always examine such returns and secure any information they liked from them.

CHINA AND GERMAN FINANCE.

Early last month the Japanese Government was approached by the Government of Great Britain, France and Russia with a proposal intending to exclude Germany from the quintuple financial group and to admit America to the group in the place of Germany. In view of the grave significance of the proposition, which has important bearings upon international questions, the Japanese Government has been deliberating on the subject, the matter being discussed in strict secrecy. Some time ago the British Government formally proposed to Japan's reply to the Allies' proposal, in the name of Sir Edward Grey through the British Ambassador, Sir Conyngham Greene. The Japanese Government has, it is understood, replied to the British Government that the Government was deliberating upon the question and would give a definite reply after a final decision was arrived at. It is surmised that after all the Japanese Government will have to agree to the Allies' proposal and recognize America's participation in the economic combination.

THE ALLIES FINANCIALLY CRIPPLED.

Of course there will be no objection on the part of Japan to excluding Germany, which is the common enemy of the Allies, and to make America, a friendly power to Japan, a party to the financial group. But in a certain section it is surmised that as Great Britain, France and Russia are financially crippled for making investment and extending their economic influence in China on account of the war, while the opportunities for commercial and industrial enterprises in China are left to and monopolised by Japan, the three powers want to induce America to join the group in Germany's place and thereby to restrain Japan's economic activities in China. This is accounted the reason why the Japanese Government hesitates to readily accept their proposition, especially inasmuch as the responsibilities of preserving peace and order in China rest solely upon Japan's shoulders now that Britain, France, Russia and Germany are unable to direct their attention to the situation in China.

It is understood that America had nothing to do with the proposal, it being absolutely based on the initiative of the three Powers.

AMERICAN ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

It is, however, a fact that American capitalists are eagerly looking for opportunities for investment in China, as is proved by the loan negotiations of the Higginson Co., and the activity of Mr. Straight of the Morgan syndicate. It is said that Mr. Reischel, the new American Minister to Peking, is also making efforts for the flotation of an economic loan for the Chinese Government and this may not be absolutely impossible in view of the fact that President Wilson is inclined to meet the wishes of American economic circles with a view to solidifying his stand in the coming election campaign. Moreover the entry in the new Chinese cabinet of such pro-American politicians as Tang Shao-yi and Chen Chin-tao is thought to be favourable to the American policy in China in future. In these circumstances, it is thought that in case America is admitted to the quintuple financial group, she will make every effort to implant her economic rights and influence in China with greater activity than before.—*Japan Daily Mail.*

U.S. AND CHINA.

NEW YORK TO JOIN IN PEKING LOAN.

The U.S. States Department gave sanction to bankers in New York on the 17th inst. to subscribe to China's new loan. The desire of the bankers to take up the new issue was due to a requisition of China, and has no relation whatever to the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese Alliance. It is, however, surmised that as the new compact is very likely to affect the interests of the United States both commercially and financially, the matter will shortly be taken up for discussion in the Senate.—*Nichi Nichi.*

THE CHINESE "MORATORIUM"

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, and the Minister of Finance had a conference with the President on the 14th inst., at which the question of partially resuming specie payment by the Government Banks was discussed. The following points were considered:—

(a) Partial special payment should be resumed on and from the 1st August by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications; (b) notes convertible into specie should be limited to the one-dollar, five-dollar and ten-dollar notes, and each day the redemption shall cease as soon as the funds allotted daily for the purpose are paid out; (c) the notes should be redeemed at the head offices of both Banks instead of at the Temple of Agriculture as formerly proposed, so as not to inconvenience the public; and (d) a number of high officials should be appointed to superintend the redemption of notes at both Banks.

A proposal to redeem the notes partly in specie, and partly in notes of smaller denomination was also discussed. It was suggested that for each ten-dollar note, the Banks should pay five dollars in silver and five dollars in notes. A five dollar note should be exchanged for three dollars in specie and two in notes, while all one-dollar notes should remain inconvertible.

The question was also considered at a Cabinet meeting held at the Kuo Wu Yuan the same afternoon.

BARON HAYASHI'S VIEWS.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY THE NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

Baron Hayashi, newly appointed Minister to China, in a recent interview with a vernacular Press representative, expressed the opinion that Japan's warning to China was too strong; it cannot escape the criticism that this country's policy disturbed the internal affairs of China, though the Baron does not take upon himself the task of criticising the warning itself. In presenting the warning to China, says the Baron, the Government went beyond the proper limits, and had the Government directed such attention to domestic administration instead of to China's internal affairs better results might have been realized. The question of the revival of the old constitution, which was regarded as a most difficult question, has been solved with unexpected ease, and even the *provisional* of the new Ministry has already been published, in the view of the various parties and factions vying with each other it will take a long time before the situation is definitely settled. Similar conditions prevailed in Japan at the time of the transition period following the Meiji restoration. The occasional anti-Japanese movement in China cannot be avoided, and it is impossible to stamp out such a movement. Even in Japan the collision of views and sentiments is a matter of every day occurrence, and even an anti-Government movement is stated to be promoted by some politicians.

In the last session of the Imperial Diet much discussion was raised as to the question of this country guiding China. It is very inadequate and improper to use such an expression as "to guide China." It is rather insulting to China to speak of her in such terms, remembering that the Republic is an independent State. To the Chinese, such an expression would prove very derogatory, and that not without reason. First of all, Japan has no actual capacity to undertake such a task as to guide China. The enlightened among the Chinese must have smiled at such an absurd notion.

THE GAIN OF MODERN CIVILIZATION. Modern Japan was not built in a day. Similarly, it will take many more years before China awakens from her long dream and evolves from her two-thousand-years-old institutions, social organizations, customs and manners, and puts on the new garb of modern civilization. Yes, China has to pass through many stages of transition and transformation before she reaches that final stage of advancement, but that stage must come sooner or later. Her commerce, industry and agriculture are destined to expand, and her rich resources will bring in immense national wealth when fully developed. In such eventualities, it will be no other country than Japan that will derive the immense benefits resulting from China's future development.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT OF CHINA. It is a good thing to attempt to unify the national views respecting the policy towards China, but it is to be desired that politicians and publicists of this country, as well as the general public, ought not to be "in haste" about the Chinese questions. When the proper time arrives China will surely develop without outside assistance, and attain national development and progress by her own unaided effort. In this respect, interference from without is of no use.—*Japan Daily Mail.*

POLITICAL WRECKERS AT WORK.

EXPLOSION AT HANYANG POWDER WORKS.

The Chinese Government is in receipt of advices from Wuchang, reporting that on the 10th inst. a terrific explosion took place at the Hanyang Powder Works which resulted in the death of the Director of the Works and four of his assistants. The explosion was caused by the opening of a box, which had been sent as a present to General Wang, who is the Tu Chun of Hanyang, and forwarded by the General for examination at the Powder Works. It is believed that the box which contained an infernal machine—came from a Kuo Min Tang source, and this led the General to regard it with suspicion, as his removal is desired by this political party.

Describing the scene of the explosion, the *Central China Post* says that the explosion took place in the laboratory of the Works, which was totally wrecked. One wall was blown clean out, windows and doors were smashed to pieces and all contents destroyed. The bottom part of a staircase some distance from the room was blown up to the top and deposited there. As to the occupants of the room their remains were scattered about everywhere in small pieces.

This deplorable affair, adds the Hanyang paper, has caused a great deal of indignation, as Major-General Shen, the director, was a highly accomplished gentleman whom it will be very difficult to replace, and he had a large circle of friends.

JAPANESE GUNS FOR RUSSIA.

Mr. Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, has informed the *Journal* that in 1915, when he was at the Japanese Foreign Office, he was visited by the Russian Ambassador, with whom he agreed on a programme of national defence between Japan and Russia, which was signed and contained certain precise provisions.

They concerned (he said) the supply to Russia of a large quantity of guns, rifles, and munitions. All the steel smelting works in Japan have been mobilized on Russia's behalf, and we are manufacturing guns of heavy and medium calibre, and are dispatching them to Russia. From the economic standpoint Japan wants to co-operate with her Allies. Colonel Fukuhara, the Japanese Military Attaché, stated to the *Journal's* representative: "Japan is manufacturing modern rifles for all the Allies except Italy, but she is working especially for Russia. We are also providing cloth and boots."—*Reuter.*

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
TELEPHONE 1741.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

A 5 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.

Without doubt the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY BLENDED

HANKOW TEA.

PRICES:—Including Freight, Duty Delivery and Insurance to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 5 Catty Box, \$13.00.

(2)

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	16.00
Return " (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return " " " " " "	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY, 1916.

8 a.m. HONGKONG.

10 p.m. KINSHAN.

8 a.m. HONGKONG.

5 p.m. KINSHAN.

THURSDAY, 27th JULY, 1916.

8 a.m. HONGKONG.

10 p.m. KINSHAN.

8 a.m. HONGKONG.

5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000.

S.S. SUZ TAI, Tons 1,351.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th JULY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamship from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUZ TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.; Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAIKAM, 588 tons, and S.S. KANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 3.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or other ports by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted through-out by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Place.

(13)

Of all chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [27]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

DURING the absence of Mr. W. E. CLARKE from the Colony, Mr. JOHN ARNOLD will act as Secretary to the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. H. HOLYOAK,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1916. [338]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS for the next Races will be held at the Jockey Club Offices on TUESDAY next, 1st August, at 12 o'clock Noon.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [339]

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,
HONGKONG
(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 31st August, 1916.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Liquidators,
Appointed by the Hongkong Government.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [797]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE and HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [895]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 7 per cent. for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1916, has been declared. The Dividend will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1916, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/11 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. [917]

WANTED.

LESSONS in Russian.
Please state terms, etc., to—
"A. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[334]

FOR SALE.

ONE 21 ins. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM ROCK DRILL complete with Numerous Spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE BOILER, with all Fittings, Working Pressure 80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley.
For full particulars apply—
GILMAN & Co.
[396]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.
4-ROOMED FLAT (to let at the PEAK, KELLETT CREST, 65, PEAK.
No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let Furnished, 4 Rooms.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 8, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished.
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS, Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[25]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The following very desirable residential Property at the Peak:
situate in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the Peak Hotel.
Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78, and known by the name of "TREVERBYN."
The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,604 square feet. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
or to
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [893]

HOUSES TO LET

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[691]

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY EUROPEAN HOUSE at No. 19, Kennedy Road East, Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses Complete.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10, Des Vaux Road Central.
[836]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[665]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings
[860]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOUN V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
[811]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
[573]

TO LET.

NO. 2, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
[692]

INTIMATION

WALKER'S

"BLOCKETTES"

Registered.

(PATENT "CARBOLACENE" DISINFECTING PERFORATED BLOCKS.)

1.—They ensure Healthy Homes and a pure, pleasant and beneficial atmosphere.

2.—They purify and sanitize the air, and are a safeguard against infectious disease.

3.—They last MANY MONTHS, cost very little, and require no attention.

"BLOCKETTES" PRODUCE THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE PINE FORESTS!!!

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 16

13

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.

London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th JULY, 1916.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Whatever opinions may be entertained regarding the subsidiary aspects of the Russo-Japanese Alliance, the official tone of which was published the other day, there is very little divergence of view as to its importance and value as a means of consolidating the goodwill and friendly feeling which has manifested itself between Russia and Japan since the treaty made between them at the close of the Russo-Japanese war in November, 1905. Of course there have been criticisms of the new Alliance, criticisms mildly adverse and final, directed mainly to details of secondary importance and, in some cases, to points which do not appear within the four corners of the two short clauses of the Convention rather than to those which do. Briefly put, the Convention contains an undertaking by the two signatory Powers to co-operate in the maintenance of permanent peace in the Far East, and this they pledge themselves to do, first, by the one party refusing to participate in any arrangement or political combination against the other; and, secondly, by acting in concert to protect and safeguard the territorial rights or special interests of each other in the Far East. Broadly speaking, as we have already indicated, this Convention has been welcomed warmly by the Press of all the countries included in the *Entente* who are concerned in Far Eastern affairs—by Great Britain and France no less than by Russia and Japan—and this unanimity of approval by the nations who really matter is one of the pleasing features of the situation. By them the Convention has been hailed as an instrument which not only consolidates existing good feeling and mutual interest, but also brings Japan and Russia into line with Great Britain and France on the question of policy and action in the Far East. Any grumbling or mutterings of doubt we can

scarcely term them definite objections—have come from America, where there seems to be some suspicion of the Alliance—a suspicion which is the outgrowth, it is suggested, of jealousy at the rapid growth of Japan's interests in the Pacific. This lies at the root of any little hostility shown by a section of the Press in the United States, where the absence of any reference in the new Treaty to the common interests of all the Powers in China, the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the recognition of the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations was, at first, regarded as significant and as inimical to American interests in this part of the world. While it is true that the Treaty contains no reference to these matters, it does not follow that their exclusion means that they are not to be recognised. The Treaty only commits the two signatory Powers to mutual support and co-operation in case of aggressive action by any Power menacing the territorial rights or special interests of either. The common interests of all the Powers in China, as well as the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the recognition of the "Open Door" are all specifically and clearly secured by the Russo-Japanese Treaty of 1907. To have reaffirmed that in a Treaty designed to secure mutual support and co-operation between the two countries in certain eventualities would have been an act of supererogation. The two treaties are clear and distinct in their meaning and objects, and there is no reason to suppose that the more recent supersedes its predecessor. The one is the complement and corollary of the other. Those who argue that the absence in the new Treaty of repetition of or reference to the terms of the old implies the abrogation of the latter should remember that the argument may be turned *a fortiori* against them. That is to say, if the framers of the Convention meant it to supersede the other they would, undoubtedly, have said so. It is quite reasonable and logical, we think, to assume that both Treaties, as well as the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, are intended to be read together and that they form a combination of guarantees of the "Open Door" and the integrity of China as strong as the proverbial three-fold cord. There is this further consideration, that all the Treaties entered into by Japan with other Powers—including Great Britain, France, Russia and America—have the peace of the Far East and the maintenance of the "Open Door" as leading principles, and China—which, after all, is the nation mainly interested—can rest assured that no attempt to upset these Treaties can possibly be hidden under the absence of reference to them in the one just completed. The fact that such a Treaty has been concluded is satisfactory for several reasons, not the least important being that it strengthens the ties which bind the Allies together and consolidates the union of interests which has been brought into existence by the war. By the combined effect of all three Treaties China will be saved the humiliation and pain of territorial dismemberment and will be assured of fair treatment at the hands of those who have the power to do what she, unfortunately, cannot do herself—develop her great natural resources for the benefit of the world, and secure the peaceful progress of her social and economic interests. Last but not least, the Treaty supplies a serious, if not insuperable, barrier to the ambitions and designs of Germany, the only nation which held aloof when mutual guarantees were exchanged by the other European Powers for the integrity of China and the maintenance of the "Open Door" in 1908. We know now why she abstained from giving the assurances tendered by the others at that time. She has been actively engaged with characteristic "thoroughness" and secrecy in capturing the trade and strengthening her grip on the commercial and political interests of China with a view to well, we know what long views of things the official Teuton takes. To his designs the Russo-Japanese Treaty must prove a checkmate, and his chagrin is shown by the ill-tempered tone of the inspired comments in the German Press.

An accountant in the Sing Lee firm, of 21, Amoy Street, has reported to the Police that a shroff employed by the firm collected \$750 on behalf of the firm, and then absconded.

A thirteen-year-old Chinese girl has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital, in a state of collapse. She attempted suicide on the night of the 24th inst. by jumping off the Yaumati Ferry when it was in the fairway between Hongkong and Yaumati.

The master of the Yaumati ferry *Yue Sang* has reported to the Police that at about 11.10 p.m. on the 24th, while his ferry was crossing from Yaumati to Hongkong, an unknown passenger jumped overboard and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

The prompt arrival and good work of the Fire Brigade prevented what must have developed into a very damaging fire at a tobacco shop at 159, Des Vaux Road, soon after midnight on the 24th inst. The fire broke out on the third floor of the building, buckets of water proved of no avail, and the brigade answered the call in less than five minutes. When they arrived the fire was quickly got under. The cause of the outbreak, which did damage to the extent of \$1,000, is unknown.

THE DEATH OF LORD KITCHENER.

THE GOVERNOR EXPRESSES THE COLONY'S SORROW.

The following communications have passed between H.E. the Governor, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., relative to the death of Earl Kitchener, late Secretary of State for War:—

Translation of Code Telegram from the Governor of Hongkong to the Secretary of State, 7th June, 1916:—

"Your telegram of to-day, reporting loss of H.M.S. *Hampshire* with Lord Kitchener and staff, has been received with greatest sorrow in this Colony. MAY.

Government House, Hongkong, 17th June, 1916.

Sir—I have the honour to confirm my telegram of the 7th instant in which I informed you of the great sorrow with which the sad news of the untimely death of Lord Kitchener and his Staff and of the loss of His Majesty's Ship *Hampshire* was received in this Colony.

I have received expressions of deep sympathy with the Nation in the great loss it has suffered from the Governor of the neighbouring Portuguese Colony of Macao and from the Consular representatives here of France, Russia, Japan and Portugal. The Governor-General of the Philippines Islands, who was recently a visitor to the Colony, also personally conveyed to me his condolences.

I enclose the form of a Memorial Service held in the St. John's Cathedral Church, which was attended by all classes on the 14th instant, together with copy of a letter addressed by the President of the Committee of Management of the Dharmaśāla, or Sikh Temple, relative to a Memorial Service held there and of the reply I caused to be sent—I have, etc. (Sd.) F. H. MAY, Governor, etc. The Right Honourable Andrew Bonar Law, M.P., etc. Downing Street, 15th June, 1916.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 13th June, expressing regret on the death of Earl Kitchener, and to inform you that a copy of your telegram has been laid before His Majesty the King.

2.—I have also caused a copy of your telegram to be forwarded to the War Office.—I have, etc. (Sd.) A. BONAR LAW, Governor Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., etc.

THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND. SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The Standard Oil Co., of New York \$ 1,000
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. 250
Hon. Mr. D. Landale 250
Mr. G. H. Haskett 25
Mr. S. R. Jones 5

\$ 1,530
Already acknowledged 102,178
\$103,708

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10.30 a.m.

The P. and O. Outward Mail steamer *Kashgar*, with the London mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Suet on the 23rd idem.

SITUATION IN CANTON.

BRITISH CONSUL'S EFFORTS TO SECURE PEACE.

The Colonial Secretary of Hongkong has forwarded us for publication the following translation of a telegram from Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton, to the Tu Su-shing, Ts'en Ch'un-shun, at Shingling, dated the 22nd July:—

"On pretext of making peace Li Yao-han has attacked and occupied Tatsban, and there is great popular apprehension that a further advance will lead to serious bloodshed and destruction of property.

"I would therefore ask you to use your strongest influence with a view to causing an entire suspension of hostilities pending the arrival of Tuchen Lu.

"The Great President Li in the first instance appointed Lung Tatu Governor of Kwangtung. This appointment has since been cancelled and General Lu is to succeed him. Until he arrives the President, however, has ordered Lung Tatu to remain in charge. On the arrival of his successor the latter will of course hand over charge, and the orders of the Central Government will be carried out.

"Your wide experience and great intelligence must lead you to concur with me in holding that internal strife is the worst thing possible for any country. Why, therefore, should lives be lost daily, and others exposed to risk of loss, when in a few days time the new Tuchen will be here and matters can be amicably settled?

"Amongst people of understanding disputes are settled by reason, not by force.

"Moreover, trade and commerce in Kwangtung are at a complete standstill and cannot be resumed until the minds of the people are reassured. Why, owing to fratricidal strife, should their livelihood then be jeopardised?

"I would accordingly feel very grateful if you would be so good as to comply with my request as above, which is made in the interests of peace and harmony amongst the people of the Republic and in the spirit of friendship which exists between our two countries."

This appeal, which, we understand, has proved entirely successful, was published in the Canton papers, and the timely and successful intervention of the British Consul has made a great and favourable impression upon the Cantonese. The appeal having proved successful, it means that for ten days at least there will be no fighting in Kwangtung, and at the end of this period it is also anticipated that the change in the Tutuship will be made without anything untoward happening.

The action of Mr. Jamieson is one deserving of every commendation, for it came at a time when Canton and its environs was so situated that the worst fears regarding the troubled situation might have been fulfilled. Now, for ten days at least, peace will reign in the Province.

GENERAL HSU SHAO-CHEN AS MEDIATOR.

The overbearing attitude of Tuen Chun-huan and Li Lich-chun (says the *Peking Gazette*) is causing a great deal of indignation and criticism, and the Central Government is being blamed for not taking prompt action to put a stop to a movement which threatens to destroy the unity of the country. So far every peaceful effort made by the Central Government to end the disturbance in northern Kwangtung has failed to produce the desired result. As a last effort, it is said, the Government has decided to send General Hsu Shao-chen to Kwangtung with important secret orders. The General is a Cantonese and is expected to be able to bring about a settlement. Suggestions are not wanting that a "firm officer" like Chang Hsun should be sent down to teach the marauders what discipline means. It is a case of curing poison by poison.

ROOSEVELT AND THE "LUSITANIA."

Here is a Roosevelt story that is good enough to be true.
"Late in April, after delivering a speech in Washington, Colonel Roosevelt, when asked what he would have done after the *Lusitania* was blown up by the Germans, replied:

"I would have done nothing after. When the German Embassy advised Americans in an advertisement not to sail I would have advised the Secretary of State to appoint a representative to sail on the *Lusitania* and would have cabled the Kaiser personally that the *Lusitania* was under American protection. Then it would not have been blown up."

THE WAR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PREDICTS END OF WAR.

RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF ERZINJAN IMMINENT.

GERMAN SUBMARINES ATTACK DUTCH VESSELS.

GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS. REPULED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, July 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—Apart from continuous shelling by both sides, a night of comparative calm followed yesterday's fighting.

Repeated counter-attacks by the enemy between High Wood and Guillemont yesterday gained him no advantage. Our artillery and machine-guns inflicted very heavy casualties.

LATER.

Fighting continues at Pozieres. The number of prisoners captured by the Australians has now reached six officers and 145 others.

LONDON, July 25th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—The Australians participated in the fighting at Pozieres. There has been considerable artillery activity in other parts of the battlefield.

MORE FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, July 24th.

A *communiqué* states:—The night was quiet on the Somme. The weather is bad.

We took over 300 of the enemy prisoners at Chapelle Sainte Seine in ten days.

Two enemy aeroplanes have been felled. We bombed the railway station at Conflans, hutments at Vignettes, and barracks and an aerodrome at Dieuzi.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAUCASUS OFFENSIVE CONTINUED.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

A *communiqué* states that in the Caucasus the offensive continues.

Six guns were captured at Gumishkanen.

Two hundred Turks were made prisoners on the heights of Bala Bandalan, west of Gumishkanen.

There have been some skirmishes with the Kurds in the direction of Bagdad.

ERZINJAN'S DAYS NUMBERED.

PETROGRAD, July 24th.

It is stated that the days of Erzincan are numbered. The Russians are steadily advancing on the place from the south and the north, while eastward the vanguards are only fifteen miles off.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUTCH VESSELS SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, July 23rd.

The Dutch steamer *Maas* has been mined and sunk near the Noordhinder Lightship, and the Government vessel *Zeehond* has left to render assistance.

THE HAGUE, July 23rd.

Ten members of the crew of a Dutch lugger which was attacked by a German submarine have been drowned.

SWEDEN AND SUBMARINES.

STOCKHOLM, July 24th.

A General Order has been issued to the Swedish forces instructing that foreign submarines in Swedish waters should be attacked immediately unless they are recognised neutrals or merchantmen.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

LONDON, July 24th.

In reply to Mr. Redmond, who asked if the Government intended to depart from the terms of the agreement based on Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, or to insert proposals at variance with the agreement without consulting the Nationalists.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the agreement was subject to approval and revision by the Cabinet. In this connection, said Mr. Asquith, two questions emerged—firstly, the form in which Ulster's exclusion should be provided (all parties had agreed that the inclusion should not be automatic, and the Government would not do more than make that sure); and, secondly, after full examination the Government felt that if they could not themselves agree, they could not expect the House to agree that the full number of Irish members should be retained in the House of Commons after an election, except where consideration of the Home Rule or Amending Bill was concerned. Mr. Asquith also stated that the Government did not intend introducing any Home Rule Bill unless there was substantial agreement among all parties.

The Premier acknowledged the loyal and patriotic attitude of the Nationalists during the war. The Nationalists had the opportunity to bring Home Rule into immediate operation. Were they going to throw away that opportunity? The Government believed the opportunity had come which might not occur again. As an old Home Ruler he asked the Nationalists to reconsider their decision.

Mr. Asquith announced that the Government did not propose to introduce the Irish Bill, regarding which there did not appear to be any prospect of substantial agreement between all parties.

Mr. Redmond obtained leave to move the adjournment "in order to call attention to the rapidly-growing unrest in Ireland and to the fact that the Government did not propose to carry out in their entirety the terms submitted for a temporary settlement." The speaker concluded:—While the attitude of myself and friends towards the war is unaltered, and unalterable, the Nationalists would consider themselves free to criticise the vacillation of the Government both in domestic affairs and in their conduct of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that the difference with reference to Ulster was a matter of phraseology. He admitted that there had been a departure from the agreement with reference to the representation at Westminster, which was due to the opposition of the Unionists, who agreed that if after a dissolution the number of Irishmen at Westminster was undiminished it might make a difference between a Liberal or Unionist Government on any general question of Government and the Empire. No agreement was possible without modifications. Therefore, it was idle to introduce the Bill. He deeply regretted it was thought a disaster, but the Irish members knew their country, and the English Home Rulers recognised their difficulties were due to causes which the former had done their best to avert.

Sir Edward Carson said that they had entered into the negotiations thinking only of the war, from which they had been anxious to prevent distraction. It was understood that six counties would be struck out definitely by the Home Rule Act. No exclusion could be called permanent. Ulster could be won over by good government. Exclude her, then win her. If hopes of a settlement were shattered it would be a calamity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

In moving the adjournment, Mr. Redmond reviewed the negotiations leading to the agreement between Sir Edward Carson and himself. On returning to London he was faced by entirely new proposals propounded by Lord Lansdowne. He had received, on the 20th inst., an extraordinary notification from the Cabinet stating that it had postponed its consideration of the draft Bill, and was considering a number of new proposals. "I asked for particulars, and was informed that the Cabinet did not desire to consult me and would not communicate with me till a settlement had been reached."

"On Saturday, Mr. Lloyd George informed me that the Cabinet had decided to insert in the Bill a provision for the permanent exclusion of the six Ulster counties, omit the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period, that their decision was final, and that they would not open the discussion. I and my colleagues adhere to every word of the agreement, but we cannot agree to the new proposals, which would mean a disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. We warn the Government that we will oppose the Bill at every stage."

BRITAIN'S POST-WAR TRADE POLICY.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions by Sir Owen Phillips and others regarding the representation of the Dominions of the Committee of Industrial and Commercial Policy after the war.

Mr. Asquith read a telegram which had been sent by Mr. Bonar Law to the Dominions in May stating that the Government desired, as soon as practicable, to convene an Imperial Conference, including representatives of India, to consider the policy to be adopted after the war. The telegram intimated the intention, prior to the Conference, to form a Committee in England to discover whether agreement among the British parties on the fiscal question was possible under the changed conditions caused by the war, and assured the Dominions that the appointment of this Committee, whatever the results, would not unduly delay the holding of the Imperial Conference, or interfere with the free discussion of problems with Overseas representatives.

Mr. Asquith stated that the Dominions' Governments had concurred and a Committee had accordingly been appointed. Mr. D. MacMASTER (Unionist)—In view of the fact that the principle of representation of the Dominions was recognised at the Paris Conference, was it not possible, in working out the details of the scheme, that the Dominions should be represented?

Mr. Asquith—Mr. Hughes went to the Paris Conference to represent the Empire, and not any particular Dominion.

WILL OF SIR JAMES CAIRD.

LONDON, July 24th.

The late Sir James K. Caird, of Dundee, left estate to the value of a million sterling.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. LUCAS.

PROTEST BY CHINESE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The members of Parliament assembled at Shanghai on Sunday telegraphed to the Central Government a protest against the appointment of Mr. S. E. Lucas as Assistant Manager of the Bank of China. They urge that it is inadvisable to appoint a foreigner to such a position in the premier Bank of the Government, because the financial "secrets" of the Government will be revealed by him to his own and other foreign countries. We hope the Central Government will stand firm by the appointment (says the *Peking Gazette*) and not yield to the pressure or persons in Shanghai for purely personal ends. The "parliamentary" objection now raised to Mr. Lucas' appointment applies with equal force to that of Mr. Passier, the Assistant Manager of the Bank of China at Shanghai, besides being wholly untenable. If we are to secure the assistance of foreigners in reorganising our finances, we must confide our so-called "secrets"—as a matter of fact, foreigners know more about our financial "secrets" than ourselves—to the foreigners on the same principle that there must be no "secrets" if a physician is to cure a patient.

"GOING SICK" AT THE FRONT.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS ARE CARED FOR.

An officer at the front writes:—

There is a tale of the Old Man of the Mountain—one of those earnest and thorough fighting leaders of the early days of Mohammedanism—that he followed this plan of recruiting for his army: Healthy and active young men were rounded from the villages, drugged, and then taken to a valley. There all the enchantments of life awaited them. They were gorged with pleasures of the senses, and told that this was Paradise, and the way to come back for ever was to die fighting for their chief. This lesson sufficiently learned, the recruits were again drugged, and returned to their villages. No compulsion was then needed to force them into the fighting ranks; and in the battle line they had no paltering notion of wait and see. They went in to hew hip and thigh.

As to whether the story is authentic, perhaps that good friend of ours, the Aga Khan (said to be a lineal descendant of the Old Man of the Mountain) can say. But it often came into my mind these last couple of months when I had the bad luck to "go sick." "Going sick" was the open sesame to a spell of life as care free, as luxurious, as pleasure-packed as any Sybarite could desire. It was—except, let me hasten to say at the very outset, as regard hours—the life of the Old Man of the Mountain. Earthly Paradise provided for those who fall by the wayside in doing their job at the front. England is (or has been) a sick old country in some war respects. But in guarding the health of the men of the fighting line she has been a tender and a provident mother. I write, of course, regarding the French-Belgian front only; one hears there have been mistakes in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia. But not here. Relatives of soldiers can be comfortable in the thought that neither money nor work is spared to keep their men in health and to heal them when sick or wounded.

"Going sick" in the Army used to have its terrors, if the gossip of old sergeants can be believed. It rarely can be believed, wholly, for the old sergeant is a mighty liar and leg-puller when the day's work is done, and the beer is cool in his mouth. But it has usually a foundation of truth, even as the most deceptive of tankards has something beneath the froth. Nowadays, for the smallest symptom of real sickness there are sympathy and help, though the "malingerer" has still to be met in the spirit of the old formula.

"Driver Hawkins, if yer want to go sick you must go sick at reveille. If yer go sick in stables yer'll get an hour's extra fatigue."

THE MALINGERER.

The malingering, who is a sort of relation of the conscientious objector, makes a lot of difficulty for the medical service. He "goes sick" when there is a spell of hard work or when his "No. 1"—the non-commissioned officer who has charge over him—tries to urge him out of the ways of laziness. If he is afraid he can put up a set of symptoms which it is very hard to determine upon. The malingering, however, comes along boldly with the "Ever, sir, fever all over." His yarn can be bowled out easy enough. But the malingering who has a mysterious pain in the back, "Can't hardly move, sir," is a more difficult case. A sensible medical officer generally gets to know from the officers of units the character of any patient he is doubtful about, arranges for a close watch, and if the "pain in the back" case, relieved from duty, is noticed to be agile enough in enjoying his ease, when he thinks he is not under observation, something happens to that man. Medical officers tell me that there is a very low proportion of malingerers in the British Army to day, far lower than in peacetime. Most of the men have their hearts in the successful prosecution of the war, and there have been very many cases of officers and men allowing ailments to run along dangerously rather than go sick, and run the risk of being withdrawn from the fighting line.

A wounded man, however slight the wound, goes or is taken to a dressing station at once. Dressing stations are established usually in fortified cellars close to the fighting line, far in advance of the field-gun positions. At these dressing stations the case receives at once a dose of anti-tetanus serum, a first aid dressing (if that has not been already provided on the field), and a stimulant, if necessary. He is kept there until it is possible to take him by motor-ambulance to a hospital farther back from the firing line. Ordinarily surgical work is not done at the dressing stations. The universal use of the anti-tetanus serum has practically abolished tetanus (lock-jaw), which used to claim a large percentage of trench wounded.

A sick man, chiefly because of the malingering trouble, has to go to hospital with a little more formality. Any man feeling unwell can report to the orderly sergeant at reveille. He then falls in for the "sick parade," and under a non-com. the sick go to the medical officer. He may order a man "Hospital" or "Excused Duty" or "Light Duty" or "Medicine and Duty." His decision is final, and must be obeyed by the officer commanding the unit to which the man belongs. Cases of sudden sickness arising during the day or night are referred to the officer of the unit. I have been called in to see a man in his dug-out at midnight. He was obviously ill, seemingly brought him up with a motor-ambulance by 12.55. Shortly after 1 a.m. the man was in hospital under the best of treatment. It was pneumonia, and he made a good recovery.

BEAUTIFUL PROMPTNESS.

It is the beautiful promptness of the medical service that saves lives by the score. Just as I write to you this Sunday afternoon I am called out to the lines where a man has been strayed rather badly by a horse which the flies have put in a Hunnish temper. The man is "down and out" with shock and a bad chest cut. I apply the field dressing with some iodine liniment—carried by

(Continued on next column.)

PENANG CHINESE AND INCOME-TAX.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Penang, on July 10th, to further consider the question of the proposed income-tax for the Colony.

Mr. Lim Eng Hoe proposed, and Mr. Lee Phun Sam seconded, the following resolution, which was carried:—

"That this meeting strongly objects to the introduction of the proposed income-tax."

The meeting also unanimously agreed to the following, proposed by Dr. A. L. Tong, and seconded by Mr. Ong Hin Chong:—

"We are prepared to agree, whenever called upon, to make further contribution towards the war fund, in whatever form of taxation Government may think necessary to levy, so long as it will not interfere with our business and our business accounts, and we regret that we are not in a position to make any concrete suggestions for any alternative means of taxation because no amount was mentioned that will be required by Government."

THE ENGLISH MIRACLE.

M. Clemenceau, the redoubtable French statesman and editor of that most pungent of newspapers, *L'Homme Enchaîné*, contributes a remarkable preface to the French translation of a book describing Great Britain's effort in the war, by Jules Destrée, the Belgian Socialist deputy:—

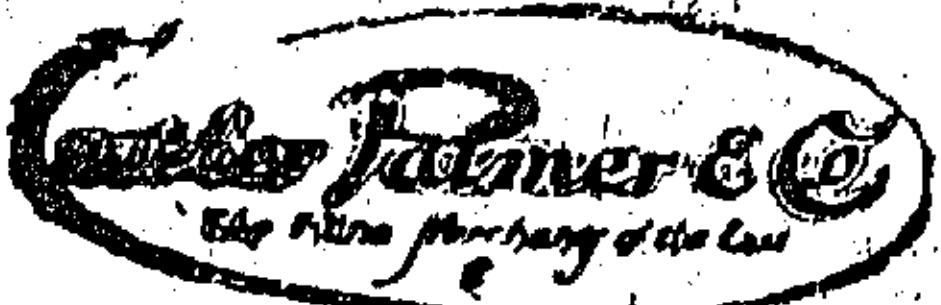
"One renders thanks to the English Fleet because it has been able, without stirring, without firing a gun-shot, to annihilate the German menace, to blockade the enemy, to assure supplies for our armies. It is true; though silent, its mounting guard is none the less full of grandeur. But the English miracle is not there. The English miracle has not been wrought at sea. Dreadnoughts, cruisers, torpedo-boats. Well, it is all only the English tradition. But what has made the ancient northern island soar in the esteem and admiration of mankind is that she has, for the first time in her thousand years of history, ceased to be an island, ceased to think and act as a mere island. She has embodied herself into the Continent by her fine hand-some men who have heroically held the line in the trenches of Flanders, their short pipes in their teeth, by her guns and her convoys, and, above all, the high serenity with which she has accepted, on our ancient soil, a destiny of pain and bitter struggle. Yes, that is splendid, because it is not at all the work of an hour, but the inevitable conclusion of a history of ten centuries. 'Other nations have, on these epic battlefields of Europe, shed more blood than England. Others have undergone assaults more violent, have had to develop a more desperate heroism before the onrush of the Barbarians. But no nation has resolved, with more method of decision, to go on to the very end of the task. No nation has experienced so complete a metamorphosis in its manner, in the exercise of its rights and its claims to be independent.'"

The President has telegraphed to the Sheng Cheng of the provinces, pointing out that the education of the people should on no account be neglected and sufficient for the maintenance of schools in their respective provinces in spite of the difficulties of the present financial situation.

every soldier as a first precaution against tetanus and gangrene—make the man come, and send for an ambulance. At an arrival within ten minutes. Half an hour from his accident the man will be under a skilled doctor. On its way the ambulance has to cross under a railway bridge which the Hun is shelling as a Sunday Service of Hate.

Mention of the iodine recalls the host of preventive measures by which the soldier is safeguarded. Every man carries a little glass ampulla of iodine—an expensive drug these times, but issued without stint. Every cut, however slight, he is instructed to treat with iodine at once. The earth of this overcrowded battlefield swarms with filth organisms, but the soldier's medical service has built up around the Army keep them from our Army's blood almost entirely. There is a "raid" now and again, a raid which is usually beaten out with anti-tetanus serum before it can "dig in." Successful occupation of a soldier's blood system by this second deadly enemy—the Germans and the Germs are our two foes—is the rarest of accidents. Inoculation against typhoid and paratyphoid is yet another valuable prophylactic. It has kept typhoid down to limits far below those ruling in ordinary well regulated English towns.

But the filth to be fought is fearful. Public sanitation was never a strong point with our French friends. War conditions have worked to aggravate every bad feature of the life of the typical agricultural village and the mixed-mining and agricultural villages of Artois. The small farmer of France—and in the country almost everyone is a small cultivator in addition to being farmer, trader, artisan, or what not—stores up in a great shallow pit, which forms the courtyard of his cottage, everything which can be used for manure. The refuse of the byres, of the pigsties, of the stables, of the household all goes to the heap. This is drained into a pit under the house, from which the liquid manure is drawn off perhaps once a week; the central heap is drawn from only for the spring or autumn ploughing. Since the war in the areas occupied by our troops the disturbance to farming operations has left these pits to grow ranker and ranker in offence. Yet it is around them that most troops, and all troops with horses, must be billeted.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend them.
Oral Chemists.

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)



LADIES' REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
T. M. M. Drops and Pains royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole agents in Hong Kong.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.53. No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly in all other districts. It is lowest from Shanghai to N. Luzon.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since 1st January, 62.65 inches, against an average of 48.91 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Light or variable winds; fair generally, thunder showers.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th JULY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather.
Vladivostok...	8a.	29.84	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Nemuro...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Sakodate...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Kobe...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Nagasaki...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Yokohama...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Shanghai...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Amoy...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Swatow...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Taihou...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Takou...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Kailan...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Koshan...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Pescadore...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Canton...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Hongkong...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Yap Road...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Macao...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Hokow...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Pakhoi...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Panlin...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Lourenco...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Cape St. James...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Agatti...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Dagupan...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Manila...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Legaspi...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Teloban...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Iloilo...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Surigao...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy
Labuan...	8a.	29.81	78	77	SE	10	Cloudy

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, a squall, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, w. dew (w.).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1915. With index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 10th March 1916

GHOSTLY FIGURE AT LA CROIX.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A VISION WOMAN.

A correspondent at Nice writes to a Paris paper as follows:—

For a fortnight the entire valley of the Var has been occupied solely with the reports of the mysterious apparitions and revelations which have occurred in the commune of La Croix (Alpes-Maritimes). At nightfall groups from every direction were to be seen on their way to the field where the visions took place, in order to be present at the strange phenomenon. Many automobilists from Nice and the neighbouring cities were among the number.

According to the reports, on May 20th, two little girls of the Hospice des Enfants-Assistés, J.M. and A.B., aged seven and eleven, respectively, were tending as usual their goats in a stony field at the entrance to the village of La Croix, above the main road, when they perceived above a neighbouring olive tree a magnificent, marvellously gentle, white lady surrounded by a luminous cloud. She was descending to the earth toward them, and after an instant she vanished in a golden cloud. Several times that day and the following day the children saw the lady in the same field or further off. They told their story in the village, where they were called mad. They were advised, however, to ask the lady to tell her name.

At the next vision the children entered into conversation with the mysterious unknown, who said to them on leaving: "Come and see me every evening until the end of the month. We will talk, and then I will tell you my name." Some curious persons were present as amateurs at these first conversations. The children questioned the lady about the future, the issue of the war, and the fate of missing soldiers, and obtained surprising answers, several of which were confirmed by events a few days later.

Here are some examples:—The soldier X had given no sign of life since December 1st, 1915. On May 25th the lady replied: "He will soon begin writing." On May 26th his family received from the soldier a postcard dated the evening of May 25th. No news had been received since April 1st, 1916, of the soldier Y. The lady replied on May 25th: "He will arrive soon on furlough." This soldier arrived, in fact, on furlough on May 30th. Without giving her name, an unknown woman caused the vision to be questioned on the fate of her husband, whom she knew to be dead. "Your husband is with me," was the answer she received. The white lady replied in more than sixty cases, and also on her own initiative she spoke very well on various subjects. All her replies were noted and duly written down by several copyists.

It can be conceived that the event made a great sensation. Every evening there was an unbroken gathering at La Croix. The crowd, at half-past seven, went to the field of visions and listened to the oracle for an hour. On the evening of May 30, which had been fixed by the lady for the revelation of her name, more than 500 persons were present at the colloquy. And on May 31st, the limit of the apparitions, the crowd could not be numbered. Some prodigy was expected. But someone it is not known why—brought the vision abruptly to an end. The Sub-Prefect, policemen and detectives were present. The inspector of the Enfants-Assistés had caused the elder of the children to be taken forcibly to Puget-Théniers on May 28, and on the morning of June 1st, the younger was taken away at the time fixed by the white lady for the realisation of a miracle.

THE ORIGIN OF INCOME TAX.

Although a graduated tax on incomes from certain fixed sources was levied in England in 1435 and again in 1450, it may be said that the income tax in its present form dates from its introduction by Pitt in 1798, "granting to His Majesty an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war." This act of 1798 merely increased the duties of certain assessed taxes, which were regulated by the amount of income of the person assessed, provided his income amounted to £60 or upwards. The produce of this tax was £3,046,624 for the first year, as compared with £1,855,996, the produce of the earlier tax. The tax was continued from year to year with the principle unchanged but with variations in the rate until the close of the way in 1815, when it was repealed. The income tax was revived in 1842 by Sir R. Peel, not as a war tax, but to enable him to effect important financial reforms by inaugurating free trade, the sweeping away of duties on exports, duties on imported raw material, and other imports hampering the trade of the country.—*Strait's Echo.*

THE "LAST POST."

A TALK ABOUT BUGLE CALLS.

[BY FRED. E. WYNNE.]

All bugle-calls are difficult to memorize. Listening to them constantly one gets an impression that their apparent irrelevance is deliberate. In the dim and distant times when they originated this difficulty may have had some profound and perhaps quite wise connection with discipline and training. Troops have always memorized the essential ones by the aid of mnemonic rhymes, many of which I've always been familiar even to civilians in the days before the war.

And there are other rhymes, I find, never known to me in the days before I lived in camps, and never likely to be made known outside the limited existence of naturally profane interpretations of *Reveille*, which calls men back to the renewal of routine, or it may be to the stiffening of an exhausted nervous system to withstand terrors and hardships and abnormal exertions. Anyhow *Reveille* can never be a welcome sound to the soldier, whether it drags him from the mid-blanket stupor following a misspent evening and night or from the truncated doze snatched from hours of weariness and stress and horror. Shattered men in hospitals have told me it was worth it all to hear *Reveille* sounded in the distance, and slowly realize that they could ignore it, to remember that for them it brought no demand for effort; only a folding of the hands to sleep, untroubled for a time even by the prospect of the daily horror to be lived through when the doctor came with the Sister, and the dressing table on easels, pushed along by an orderly, and those bowls of stinging dressings, and the syringe, and the long probe that the doctor never took up without a routine assurance that it was not going to hurt—patry, time-honoured lie!

AT THE END OF THE DAY.

Reveille needs no rhyme to stamp it on the memory; it is too insistent, too unpleasant a factor in the life of the camp. And whenever situated, the rest of the soldier's day, dull or dangerous, strenuous or idle, is punctuated by bugle-calls. It is only the old soldiers that know them. The youths of our new armies pick out those that concern them and soon learn to remember them. But always at the end of the day there is "Last Post." The public knows the sound of it because it is sounded at military funerals and so has acquired a certain sentimental value. But its message can only be appreciated when it has been heard again and again in different surroundings, among many sets of friends over many of whose graves it has since been the only requiem. In a large camp where many units are stationed there is a great independence in the matter of time, and if "Last Post" is fixed in orders for 10 p.m. one may hear its strains taken up and repeated a dozen times in a long acoustic perspective before the whole camp is persuaded that ten o'clock has really come and gone and it is time to sound "Lights out," which starts, like a feeble echo of the great call to reflection, and is repeated, like it, all down the staircase of the wind.

So the day ends—here in Egypt the hot, glaring day of the desert—and the orderly on duty comes to the mosquito curtain covering the opening of my tent with his "tatoo report": "Lights out and all correct, sir." "All correct? Good night, sir," and so one is at liberty to turn in. But the melody of "Last Post" lingers in the mind, and one finds that after eighteen months' familiarity it is still impossible to whistle it through. The opening bars remain in the mind, and the last strange call and the curious interval separating the final note of all from what goes before are unforgettable. But the rest cannot recall at will. Have failed to learn anything from soldiers or civilians as to the origin of this composition, but perhaps someone knows its history.

A GREAT TUNE TO DIE TO.

There is a tradition and a convention in the music of bugle-calls, just as there is in operatic or any other form of composition, and to me "Last Post" always suggests the work of a great artist working in medium singularly limited. He had but one instrument incapable of producing harmonies, he had a strictly limited number of notes, he was hampered by conventions, and his whole effort must not occupy more than a few seconds certainly less than a minute. And yet he has attempted to give an epitome of human life, and when the notes come drifting down on the wind across the tent-poles it does not seem that he has failed. There are the opening phrases, slow and serious, recalling infancy and childhood, and then the wild, triumphant outbreak of youth and adolescence. Then, as passion fades, convention takes the reins, and the triviale wrapped in convention that too often besets middle age, and then comes a note of warning, the first hint of old age encroaching on the vigour of maturity. It has hardly been heard and appreciated before we come to the last eight notes, that illuminate the whole thing and make it a work of genius. They come upon us with the precipitancy and surprise of declining years, and I know they mean widely different things to different men. I sat one evening with a soldier who was dying and knew it, when we heard what was indeed his "Last Post." He said, "The end of that thing always says to me 'Good night, farewell; see you again perhaps.'" That is the agnostic interpretation, but to other men it means just as strongly "The sure and certain hope of everlasting life."

It is a fine tune to go to sleep with, and must be a great tune to die to.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE LIFE OF THE BLINDED SOLDIER.

HIS PROGRESS IN LEARNING TO WORK AND TO PLAY.

[BY SIR ARTHUR PEARSON.]

People who visit St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London, N.W., where men who have lost their sight in the war are being taught to be blind, are always particularly struck by two things.

One of these is the cheerful spirit which pervades the place, the other the facility with which the newly-blinded men, among whom are several Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders, acquire proficiency in the occupations they learn.

It is no exaggeration to say that the only dejected people at St. Dunstan's are visitors, many of whom arrive with woe-begone countenances, evidently expecting to find a collection of dejected and miserable men calling for their fearful sympathy. Some visitors seem almost hurt to discover that there is no morbid dejection at St. Dunstan's. The blind men there form as bright and cheery a community as any to be found in the world. Kindly sympathisers are far too apt to view blindness only in the light of a very pitiful affliction. This idea is not permitted to permeate St. Dunstan's at all. The men who come there are at once made to realise that their loss of sight is merely a handicap which can be overcome to a surprising degree if it is faced with courage and resolution. Patient resignation has far too long been regarded by people who can see as the one essential attribute of those who cannot. To a point it is good to be patiently resigned to blindness or whatever other blow the fates may deal, but in my opinion courage, fortitude and determination to overcome the handicap which has been placed upon one are qualities of far greater import to the sightless.

And so, in place of dejected introspection, St. Dunstan's is filled with a fine spirit of pluck and resolution. The men there in very truth show courage of a higher order than that which the bravest of them displayed when engaged in the war which deprived them of the most precious sense of sight.

I am dictating these words in a secluded corner of the beautiful grounds of St. Dunstan's. The men have just finished their work in the class-rooms devoted to the teaching of Braille and typewriting, in the workshops, and on the poultry farm. I hear their merry laughter as they find their way back to the house to meet friends and relatives who are to take them out for a brisk walk or a row on the lake in Regent's Park. I hear the sounds of piano, mandoline, guitar, and concertina, for this is the hour at which music lessons are given in different parts of the place. High above the other sounds come the clear notes of a clarion, playing "The Sunshine of Your Smile" with a taste and accuracy which makes it difficult to realise that the blind boy who is blowing out the notes has never attempted to play any musical instrument until three weeks ago.

And I remember that on the back of the chair on which I am sitting are written these words:—

"The kiss of the sun for garden,
The song of the bird for mirth,
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth."

And this same cheery, optimistic spirit is just as evident in the work of St. Dunstan's as it is during play time. The workshops resound, not only with the sound of the saw and plane of the joiner and the hammer of the cobbler, but with whistling and vocal choruses. The work is all the better learned because it is learned in the cheeriest possible spirit.

Joiners who are learning to make tea-trays and picture frames, corner cupboards, and ornamental tables, to say nothing of solid useful articles like rabbit hutches and ammunition boxes, gain the mastery of unfamiliar tools in a manner which surprises themselves even more than those who see them at their work. The mat-makers learn with amazing rapidity to fashion mats which will serve to pull the soles which the cobblers are putting on to well-worn boots and shoes. Basketry of all sorts, from delicate fancy baskets to solid hampers, grow under the deft fingers of the weavers in a manner which forms a constant source of wonder to visitors who have been for years witnesses of the work of blind operatives.

And there is a secret which accounts for all this perfection and rapidity. It lies in the employment of the blind teacher. Handicraft seems hopelessly out of reach. It is very well for one who can see to say to him that he must do this and that and the other; he does not believe that the exponent understands his difficulties. But when a blind man, who himself can do the work which he is to teach, tells him what to do and how to do it, he believes that man, for he realises that his methods of teaching are the result of his own experience.

And even more important than the blind teacher is the blind pupil teacher, for men who have become expert at the various trades teach beginners to follow in their footsteps. It is difficult to imagine anything which would put better heart into a newly blinded man making his first fumbling efforts to achieve some piece of work than to find that his teacher is one who himself was blinded only a few months ago.

In the meadows outside the men who are learning to manage poultry farms and market gardens move about among the hen-houses and garden plots with a freedom and ease which render visitors sceptical as to their blindness. This occupation, which to the uninitiated must seem an almost impossible one for a blind man to follow successfully, does not in reality present any difficulties which

UNITED STATES VIEW OF ADMIRAL BEATTY'S TACTICS.

The first belief in America that Admiral Beatty was taken by surprise and a wittingly ran upon the German Dreadnought Fleet is changed to almost extravagant laudation of his courage and superb confidence in his men and ships in engaging a vastly superior force. "Admiral Beatty's tactics in joining battle when he might easily have avoided it," said a naval officer of high rank at Washington, "was not the rashness of a man who throws discretion to the wind, but true seamanship, and the result justifies him triumphantly. In the military scales losses are weighed against the losses of the enemy. The German losses are actually and relatively heavier than those of the British. There is another side which is no less important than the material value, of which every commander knows. It is the moral side. For almost two years your men have been longing for the very thing that has happened. They have been on edge to fight the German Navy. Not merely cruiser duels or flotilla engagements, but they wanted the German Navy to come out and in the open sea take or give punishment, so that it might be known how well the Germans can fight, and whether they would stand up before the big ships of the British Navy. Now your men know, and their confidence must be greater than ever. The battle has proved that, man for man and ship for ship, the British Navy has nothing to fear from the German. That the Germans are willing to risk battle when they are in superior force, but not to take risks when the odds are against them. The effect of that knowledge on the men of your Fleet must be tremendous. They know now that Germany cannot wrest the control of the sea from them, that in any engagement that is yet to be fought with anything like an even chance the British Fleet will win, that their officers have been tested in the only way in which officers can be tested, that is, by the ordeal of battle, and have proved their courage and seamanship."

If the boasts of Berlin and Berlin's sympathisers are well grounded and the German Emperor is "Admiral of the Atlantic," says the *New York Sun*, the facts will be presently disclosed. With Germany in command of the sea, Tonic commerce will resume its *ante bellum* freedom, merchant ships tied up in neutral ports will load and sail and vessels idle in their home harbours will set forth on their accustomed voyages. In the resumption of interrupted trading and not lists of warships sunk and sailors killed will be the proof of the German contention. Until it is accomplished the rulership of ocean cannot be said to have shifted from the Island Kingdom to the Central Powers.

cannot be overcome by an intelligent and persevering pupil. A blind man ideal form of employment for a blind man who wishes to live in the country, particularly when combined with a knowledge of joinery, basket-making, or mat-making, with which to fill up spare time.

In one of the class rooms the preliminary stages of massage are being followed by an attentive and intelligent class. Sets of bones are handled, and an exact knowledge of the position and function of each in the human body is mastered. As pupils become proficient in anatomy and physiology they are passed on to the massage school of The National Institute for the Blind, where there is every convenience and facility for the acquisition of this best of all occupations for blind people.

Telephone operating is also taught at the National Institute. It is another of the apparently mysterious accomplishments of the blind which in reality is surprisingly easy for them to acquire.

Some of the blinded soldiers learned to become proficient divers, and one who has passed through the training course is at present occupied in salvaging operations on a ship which was torpedoed by a German submarine off the South Coast of England. All divers work in the dark, and obviously, a man whose whole life is spent thus is apt to prove more proficient than a man who finds that his work places him in unaccustomed surroundings.

I have left myself little space in which to write of the way in which men learn to read with their finger tips, in which they master the intricacies of the ordinary typewriter, and in which they gain a knowledge of the system of shorthand note-taking in Braille—an accomplishment which seems really marvellous; even to me.

I could fill columns with descriptions of the dances at St. Dunstan's—the domino tournaments, the chess matches, the games of cards, and the debates which occupy the happy evenings. So, too, could I write on and on about the rowing, the swimming, the tugs-of-war, the walking races, and the many other sports and pastimes in which the blinded soldiers take the keenest interest, and find the keenest enjoyment.

These brief notes can only convey a very sketchy idea of the well and happily occupied lives of the men who are learning to be blind. I hope that those who read them may feel a thrill of joy to think that the soldiers who so gallantly faced the enemy abroad are facing another enemy with just as high a gallantry, and are defeating the sombre spectre of blindness as thoroughly and as effectively as their comrades who are still in the field will defeat the German hordes.

Contributions in aid of the training, and particularly the After-care of blinded soldiers and sailors, will be gratefully received. They should be sent to me, or to the Secretary, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London, England.

Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

Scientific Certainties.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are based on scientific certainties. Used as directed, they are exactly what a baby needs to develop into a healthy and robust child. The 'Allenburys' Foods are easily assimilated: digestive and kindred disorders are avoided by their use. Infants fed on these foods are neither fretful nor wakeful.

The Allenburys' Foods

Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months. Milk Food No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. Malted Food No. 3. From 6 months upwards. The 'Allenburys' Risks (Malted). From 6 months upwards.

Pamphlet "Infant Feeding and Management" sent free. Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a, Fehing Road, Shanghai, S.S.A. and London, England.

ON A MINED SUBMARINE.

SHATTERED AND SUNK AND
RISEN AGAIN.

[BY JANE ANDERSON.]

In a certain dockyard in England there is to be found a splendid tribute to the prowess of British submarines and the skill of those who man them. It is one of the finest of His Majesty's undersea boats, which, with her bow twisted and bent as the result of a collision with an enemy mine in enemy waters, covered a distance of almost 300 miles, under her own power, and arrived safely in a home port.

Through the courtesy of the British Admiralty I was permitted to see this submarine and talk with her officers and her crew.

She is in harbour, with her bow-plating torn into strips and two of her torpedo tubes crushed. Her plates are crumpled. Two of her bow-torpedoes are broken away at the bow; but in her tubes are two unexploded torpedoes. Their casing is twisted and jammed in, and the rear doors of them are jammed. But the quality of the high explosive in her torpedoes and the mechanism controlling it prevented an explosion, thus saving her from total destruction.

SHATTERED AND SUNK: NOT LOST.

She struck a mine, head on. The explosion smashed two of her bulkheads, broke all glass aboard her, and sent the crew sprawling to the floor of the compartments. But her torpedoes did not explode; her motors did not stop; her dials did not fail to register. She dropped to the bottom of the sea, and the water flooded in under the doors of the torpedo tubes. But within ten minutes after the collision she had been righted; had come to the surface, and turned her nose toward home.

When I looked at her lying with her exposed tubes shining in the sunlight and her bulkheads in strips of rusty iron, it seemed incredible that she had been under the coast guns of the enemy, that she could have made in her damaged condition a journey of 300 miles, returning to a safe harbour with the information she had been sent to obtain.

And added to this was the fact that she had made the voyage in a high sea, that for 20 hours, defenceless, she evaded the enemy patrols.

I had heard stories of German submarines sunk by a single shot, so I asked one of the officers how his boat had survived the tremendous shock of a mine explosion.

"She held because of her strength," he said. "It broke her bow and it tore off two of her bulkheads. But the last one held. The efficiency of her pumps was not impaired. Within two minutes we had them working."

He asked me if I would not come below and see the marks of the disaster. So I followed him across a gangway and on to the narrow deck, which already was beginning to show red patches of rust. The hatch was open. Below I could see a white compartment with brass fittings.

I did not know what I had expected to find, but when I stood in this compartment, I could see no traces whatever of the catastrophe. Directly in front of me were the rear doors of the torpedo tubes, painted a brilliant white; and to my right and left the great shining torpedoes were clamped in their racks. Only the wheel controlling the bow rudder was not true. The slender brass rod supporting it had suffered from the vibration.

PRINCIPLE OF HOW TO RISE AGAIN.

This was the only mark made by the mine of the enemy. Not that it was to be estimated a minor damage. For the rudders have their part to play in the rise and fall of the boat, and it was necessary to raise up from the bottom of the sea, not a simple matter, with the rudders in a damaged condition.

"You see, one of the officers explained to me, we didn't know what had happened; the water was spurting in and out of the glass was everywhere. We didn't know how much of her was gone. We knew that every man aboard her had been knocked flat on his face, that the glass on the dials was rattling about underneath. But we didn't know what was to become of us. We were as flat down as we could be, and as for getting up—well, it didn't look like much of a chance."

It was fine, you know, to see the crew. They got on their feet and at their stations before the commander had time to order them there. In two minutes the order to rise had gone through to the engine-room, and the pumps were going. But whether we were going to rise or not remained to be seen.

"It was still enough down there, after all the noise of the explosion. You could hear the motor turning—it's not much of a sound they make. But we were glad enough to hear it. And when we saw that the bubble in the clinometer was registering, and the inclination was becoming less, we knew that matters were not as bad as they might have been."

"Then they reversed the motors. We waited. That was a bad minute. Then the broken glass began to rattle about again. We were moving."

"We weren't long in getting up. At any time there's nothing like coming up into the air and sunlight after you've been under for a bit. But this was different. Yes, this was a bit different."

"We came up. In the silent room there was the noise of the wireless sparking. The operator was testing it. At any rate, we were floating. So we started looking her over for the damage."

This was how he told it to me—the story of that black interval when these officers and the men of the crew waited, at a hundred feet below water level, not knowing whether or not their bulkheads were destroyed, whether their instruments were irreparably damaged, whether or not they would ever come up again into the sunlight.

It was his ship he seemed to think of above all other things. "We found out what we'd come into," he said, "know

(Continued on next column.)

WHAT IS A KEY INDUSTRY?

A FRENCHMAN'S REPLY TO SIR
HUGH BELL.

Sir Hugh Bell, in his pamphlet on "Trade After the War," denies any value to the idea of a key industry. This name is given, as everyone knows, to an industry which allows a second to be derived from it. We have seen during this war that the absence of certain industries of a fundamental order has prevented the pursuit in the same country of other industries, which utilise the products of the first class. How is it possible to make dyes or explosives when phenol cannot be made and when no more of it reaches you from abroad?

There is no key industry, says Sir Hugh, because a hundred years ago the answers to this question: "What is a key industry?" would have been quite different, and because they will be different again in another hundred years. One might as well refuse to make rifles, howitzers, aeroplanes, or even submarines on the pretext that new inventions will render those weapons useless.

There are key industries, and the nation which allows such industries to die out from its midst loses the key which opens the door to others. Galvanised iron has been an important English industry, says Sir Hugh, and will be again, "if it can be saved from its friends." Now to contend against the German industry is it not better to buy one's zinc more cheaply than by paying high prices at Swansea?

So it seems. The manufacturer of iron-plates believes that he is doing good business when he profits by the prices of zinc dumped in Swansea by the German Cartel. He is pleased to think that he, an Englishman, pays less for German zinc in England than the Germans pay in their own country, and that consequently he is able to make iron-plates less expensively than the factories in Düsseldorf. And this is true for a certain period—so long as the practice of dumping is applied only to the production of zinc.

But the time will come when, thanks to dumping, the zinc industry will have disappeared from England. Then the policy of the German Cartel will assume a new aspect. The German manufacturer who buys German zinc to make German iron-plates will continue to pay a few pennings more than his English competitor, when his iron-plates are intended for German customers. But when it becomes a question of German iron-plates intended for English customers, matters are arranged in the following way. The Zinc Syndicate agrees to deliver to the iron-plate Syndicate a fixed quantity of zinc, no longer at the current market price in Germany, but at the dumping price of Swansea, or even at a lower price. Consequently the iron-plate manufacturer of Düsseldorf will at last be able to compete with the English manufacturer of the same article. As the Zinc Syndicate, the Cast-iron Syndicate, and the rest will have agreed to furnish him with the same advantage, he will be able, when it may be necessary, to lower his prices by several marks and drive the English iron-plate trade out of the Swiss or Italian markets.

Gradually the English trade in galvanised iron will be threatened, for the very reason that it has for a long time previously imprudently profited by the dumping prices of zinc. The zinc industry was a key to the iron-plate industry, and the key has been transferred from Swansea to Düsseldorf.

Galvanised iron-plates, for instance, are used for collecting tanks for rain-water. German dumping allows English makers of reservoirs to buy during a certain time their iron-plates more cheaply than if they had been made in England, and consequently to beat their German rivals in the markets of the world, to sell them even in Germany. All is for the best in the best of worlds until the day when dumping shall have strangled in England the trade of galvanised-iron and when the German Cartel of iron-plates allows the Cartel of Reservoirs special exportation prices. Then the German reservoirs sell in Spain more cheaply than the English reservoirs. Then they will be sold more cheaply in England itself, and so on.

Every industry is a key in relation to the industry immediately above it in the scale of production. To lose one such key means losing at once the means of carrying the doors of the floor above; eventually it means losing the key of all the floors.

"We were, no doubt," says Sir Hugh Bell, "short of zinc and dyes, but without them we waged war with some energy." Yes, but at what price? And how many precious lives, how many millions also, should we have saved if we had not lost the keys?

LAST OF THREE SONS TO DIE.

Information has reached his relatives that Sir Charles Blane, commander of the *Queen Mary*, was killed by a shell explosion previous to the vessel sinking. Sir Charles was only promoted to the *Queen Mary* two months ago. His mother has now lost all three sons in the war, the two younger brothers having been killed in France.

WIRELESS.

"The wireless was working. That is we could send; we couldn't receive. We took a look at the bow-plating and at the bulkhead. They looked pretty bad, hanging loose in strips. But we decided we could make it. The engines were right; nothing broken there. The periscope was true. It was only her bow and her rudder that were gone."

"So we started back. We drove along under our own power. It was a bit of a sea, but we made it. The waves broke over the bridge and pounded on the one bulkhead we had left forward."

And so," he said, and smiled, "we came home."

A WORD TO THE BUSINESS
MAN.

THE NEED OF ORGANISATION.

Since the war began there has been a great deal of talk in this country (says *The Morning Post*) about capturing German trade. So far it has been all talk, the truth being that what is first required is not the capture of German trade but the recapture of our own. And we shall not be in a position to recapture our trade until industry is once again regarded as a national interest worthy of national support. In the meantime the Germans, who are no fools, are pretending that Great Britain has all her plans complete for a tremendous attack upon German trade, and that, therefore, no sacrifice is too great for the support of German industry. Whereas our Government is both wasteful in its expenditure and unsympathetic towards the manufacturer, the German Government is frugal and allows the manufacturer to accumulate his war-profits as a great industrial reserve. Moreover, the German Government, having well-organised and well-prepared industries, has got his maximum of work out of them with the minimum of dislocation. All these things considered, Great Britain will do well to recognise that the Germans have got a very long start, and that this country has a very long way to make up.

Now, there are four factors in this national problem: the Government, the merchant, the manufacturer—including always the farmers, who are manufacturers of foodstuffs—and Labour. In Germany these four interests work in general harmony, because they are all agreed upon a policy of production. In this country there is no harmony because there is no common policy. The late Government, whose policy still continues, existed by the support of that section of our mercantile interest which imported the manufactured goods and foodstuffs of other countries. In other words, our Government and a section of our merchants were actually hostile to British industries. This unholy alliance had the support of organised Labour, which was misled by its quarrel with the employer and by the doctrine that cheapness, not strength, or security, or employment, was the thing chiefly to be desired. The manufacturers, believing in individual competition, fought for their own hands, and there was no understanding between the various industries. Thus the British house was divided against itself, and the well-organised German industry was defeating us in detail.

Now we have got to change all that if we are to survive, and the question arises—How is it to be done? We venture to say that the best way of beginning is for our industries to organise themselves. In former times the City Companies, which now exist for charities, schools, and dinners, were the fighting organisations of their respective industries. The Fishmongers' Company, for example, fought a long and successful fight against the organised competition of Hansatic and Dutch fishmongers. If each industry is organised separately on the old lines, as Guilds, there should be a place for labour as well as capital in the organisation. In Germany the Guild system was revived by Bismarck and was one of the chief sources of the general harmony between master and workman. When all the various industries are organised they might meet on a common council, which would be like the Headquarters Staff of an army. There are signs that our manufacturers are already at work on some such lines as these, although up to the present there has been a good deal of floundering and over-lapping. Our industries have, in fact, forgotten what organisation for national purposes means, and must relearn it from the beginning. But the sound feeling and driving force of patriotism behind these movements are unmistakable.

We printed the other day a speech by Mr. Dudley Docker at the annual meeting of the important manufacturing company of which he is Chairman. Mr. Docker gave some details of just such a General Staff as might unite and mobilise the industrial interest for national purposes. His hope is to secure the co-operation of at least a hundred of the leading industrial firms of the country as a nucleus round which the national industries might form themselves. "Already," he is able to say, "the membership embraces many of the leading industrial firms in the United Kingdom, the market value of whose aggregate capital is between 80 and 90 million pounds." These firms have all agreed to deposit £1,000 as the beginnings of a fund for the service of the cause to which the organisation is devoted. That cause is nothing less than the cause of British industry, and it includes, as we are glad to see, the task of bringing about a partnership between Capital and Labour. "At the front," he continues, "says Mr. Docker, 'such a one exists, and when the battle is won should not the partnership be consummated at home?' There, indeed, is a great deal. As to politics, Mr. Docker is no doubt wise in placing his trust less in systems than in men. He wants an independent Parliament, representing the interests of the country. "After all,"

he says very truly, "our Parliaments are what we make them." But before all and above all is the organisation of our industries. His advice and our advice to the industries of the country is to organise. With organisation everything may be done; without organisation nothing. Like Mr. Docker, we have begun to be sceptical of any good coming to our industries except through the efforts of the industries themselves. We all recollect how Mr. Asquith insulted our business men by promising them a Peace Book on the lines of Lord Haldane's War Book. If the Empire Business Conference which meets this week is in earnest it will not allow itself to be fluffed off by the empty nothings and resounding platitudes of the Mandarins of both sides who have so far contributed nothing but talk to this vital question of our industrial future.

THE ALLIES' TASK.

WE CANNOT AFFORD TO REDUCE
GERMANY BY STARVATION
ALONE.

The Military Correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Northern France, comments on the feeling of confidence in the successful issue of the campaign of 1916 that increasingly prevails among those who are best informed of our resources and of the troubles of the enemy. The stream of troops and of drafts which reaches our front flows ceaselessly, and we receive constant proofs of the admirable efforts made by those who direct our strategy at home towards the building up of a formidable Army. The French are justly proud of their feat of holding up, all by themselves, and for four long months, the German enemy in a position none too favourable upon the Meuse, and they are pleased that their valour and constancy have given time to their other Allies to complete their preparations. The extraordinary successes of the Russian Southern Armies have aroused enthusiasm, and the naval battle off Jutland is also now understood, and it is expected that the German Navy will not be worth much for some months to come. Our blockade is not relaxed, and the increasing strain imposed by our Navy upon Germany will, it is felt, bring Germany to her senses and make her understand what it costs to incur the hostility of England. The arrest of the Austrian offensive from Trentino, and the resuscitation of the Serbian Army, are both causes for great satisfaction. The Austrian offensive has now involved all the troops which took part in it, and only one division is believed to remain intact and in reserve. The Italian counter-offensive is beginning, and as the masses which General Cadorna has collected are adequate for all purposes, it is hoped that this campaign will soon assume a different complexion.

There is still no sign of any fresh formation from the interior of Germany, and there are, on the contrary, indirect proofs that the creation of new units must be most difficult. The French have recently captured many prisoners of the 1917 class in the field. These youths of 18 to 19 have had only three months' training, and their incorporation in the fighting units so early shows that the supply of good reserves is running short. Further, it is believed that the 1918 class is now being called to the depots, and these 17 to 18-year-old youths abroad, who are always recalled last, are now being ordered home, showing that youths of the same age in Germany are already in training. There has, again, recently been evidence that German regiments in France are being filled up from depots of German regiments in Russia, and Hindenburg is a man who has more sympathy from us than from his Main Headquarters. All these things are signs which show how the wind blows. No one here ventures to estimate how many German reserves are left, in addition to the 1917 and 1918 classes. The Germans, in order to set free more men for the field, are compelling more prisoners to work in the munition factories, and are indenting freely upon the male population of Poland for the same and for industrial or agricultural purposes. With all these circumstances to our credit the fact remains that the German fighting machine is still intact, and has to be broken down before we can think of peace. This task remains an exceedingly hard one, and not one man or gun or shell can legitimately be spared from its accomplishment. We cannot afford to reduce Germany by starvation alone. She must be beaten in the field so that the ruling military caste may be convinced, as profoundly as the poor people of Germany appear to be convinced, that the game is up. Even when the supply of men begins to fail, the Germans will only diminish their field formations—for instance, the 4th battalions which exist in the case of many regiments—and they will fight on defensively as best they can, wall for as long as they can, trusting to their vast armaments and equipment to win a tactical victory out of the fire. What we can say with confidence, is that the conditions are favourable to us, and that it only remains for generalship and hard fighting to take advantage of them.

MASTERS OF SIEGE CRAFT.

We have at last begun to reach the stage towards which all our efforts have been directed since the celebrated conference near Ypres in December, 1914, writes Colonel Maude. Then the policy of attrition was deliberately adopted in spite of all the political risks it entailed. General Joffre and his assistants were masters of siege craft, and knew exactly how the game was to be played. The French General Staff understood what the German Staff could never grasp, viz., the essential difference between siege and field warfare. The Germans and Austrians, true to the traditions of the latter and also impelled by political necessity, have been buying time at the cost of men's lives. The French have been saving lives at the cost of time—time being all in their favour—and the results are now beginning to be clearly visible. If the German infantry in France had the same spirit as the Russians in Galicia they would have taken Verdun in the first ten days. But the spirit of attack has died out of them, and with all their devotion to the passive conception of duty and loyalty the task they have undertaken is now entirely beyond them. Turn the tables about and imagine what would have happened had it suited the general policy of the whole alliance for the French and British to attack the Germans any time since the Verdun fighting developed. The German defences are no stronger than those the Austrians have just lost. Our artillery is markedly superior to that of the Russian, simply because the supply problem in point of communications is less difficult, and there is absolutely nothing in military history to suggest that either French or British troops are inferior in fighting dash to the Russians. We also should have used the same tactics on a front or several fronts—of twenty to thirty miles, and no overcrowding on any one of them.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	KOBE & ANOY		28th July	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	BATAVIA		19th July	SHANGHAI
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	28th July	30th July	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	JAVA & MAKASSAR	30th July	6th Aug.	KOBE

• Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.York Buildings, 14 Floor.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1916.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TIJEMBANG"	...	...	11th August.
S.S. "ARAKAN"	...	...	11th September.
S.S. "TJISONDAI"	...	...	12th October.
S.S. "KARIMOEN"	...	...	11th November.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a daily qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
MANAGING AGENTS.York Building,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Dock—Lifting to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL AND KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES
HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
of the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 412

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK"

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,
OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING—HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—YOKOHAMA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
RAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and ASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES Exchange.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
CHINESE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, W.C.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1916.

723

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo 26th July. 17th Aug.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAUTITIUS on route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 12th August. For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails. LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 12th Sept

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR to BAIRD & CO., CANTON.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

104

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR FROM TO SAIL. HONGKONG ... "LINAN" ... On 26th July, Noon. HONGKONG, FAKHOI and HAIPHONG ... "KAIKONG" ... On 27th July, 10 A.M. SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 27th July, 4 P.M. SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG ... "SINGAN" ... On 28th July, 4 P.M. SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 30th July, 4 P.M. MANILA, CEBU and LOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "RANU" MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, all on "TAMING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANBILIA," "GILVAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, 26th July, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING. "HAICHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 18th July, at 2 P.M. "HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 1st Aug., at 2 P.M. "HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1916.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "PANTHIA," 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 29th July.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSEON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 26th July, 1916.

AGENTS

22

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
COLOMBO				
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer...	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	"MOOLTAN"	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASHGAR"	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 21	Through Steamer...	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer...	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer...	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong About
NORE	THURSDAY, 3rd August.
MALTA	MONDAY, 14th August.
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to R. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sakino	21,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Sato	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinobe	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, RAMPONG, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	SUNDAY, 30th July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	MONDAY, 31st July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU Capt. K. Syoda	12,500	SUNDAY, 30th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS ... WAKASA MARU ... Sails from Kobe Middle August.

* Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 93 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS, 3rd Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug. Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES, 15th Sept. Noon.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS, 31st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED, 4th Oct., Noon.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

* Cargo only.

2 Proceeding to South American Ports.

3 Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON 471.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120. " " " NEW YORK 280. " " " £96.10. " " " SAN FRANCISCO 245. " " " £68.

* Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 19,500 — 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT, King's Building. (213)

TELEPHONE 191

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ATHOS ... On or about 2nd Aug.

HOMeward

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TUNIS and SAIGON ... POLYNESE ... On or about 7th Aug.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

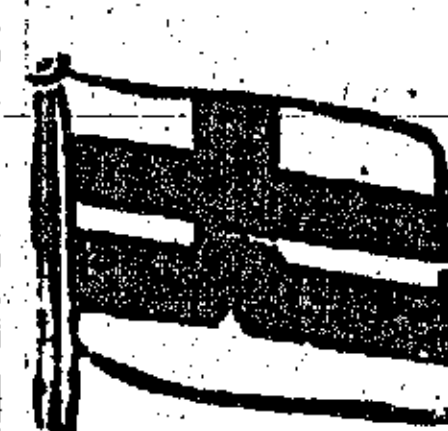
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 26th July, at 3 P.M.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"INDO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th July, at Noon.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fumio ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th July, at Noon.

"GOSU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST ALBANS	5th Aug.	On 5th Aug. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	12th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogrs.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. AGENTS

22

